

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

NO. 45.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY Mornings,
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, \$15.00
For Six Months, \$8.00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, \$1.00
Single Copies, 12¢

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most reasonable
terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six
months; \$2.50 for three months: payable in advance

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the
collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....W. W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....Myers' Express
Lytton City.....Jas. H. Batterson
Fort Alexander.....Pony Express Co
Port Douglas.....B. Brailey
San Francisco.....L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....M. Martin
Port Townsend.....Henry Hogan
Portland.....Chas. Barrett

Road Meeting at Hope.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hope, held Jan. 22d, 1861, to take into consideration the practicability of keeping the Similkameen mail road open during the ensuing year; Mr. Edw. Crowe was appointed Chairman and T. Hotchin, Secretary.

Mr. O'Reilly, J. P., informed the meeting that the Governor had offered a donation of five hundred dollars to assist in the undertaking; after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st: That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to inform the Governor that a largely attended meeting of the inhabitants of Hope has been held at which His Excellency's views of the importance to Hope and the colony at large of keeping the Similkameen trail open, were cordially acknowledged.

2nd:—That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to inform His Excellency that the inhabitants of Hope have exerted themselves to their utmost in meeting his wishes.

3rd: That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to petition the Governor to place at his disposal jointly with a committee to be appointed, such sums as may from time to time be absolutely required to keep the trail open.

4th:—That Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Landvoight, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Hotchin, be appointed as a committee to carry out the object embodied in the previous resolution.

5th: That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to His Excellency Governor Douglas, and also to the British Colonist and New Westminster Times.

E. W. CROWE, Chairman.
T. HOTCHIN, Secretary.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF PARIS.—In a series of articles by M. Jules Simon, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, some interesting particulars are given respecting the needlewomen of Paris. The author has taken great pains to ascertain the nature of the work executed, and the wages earned, and it results that the needlewomen of Paris are, if possible, even more to be pitied than the wretched creatures so powerfully portrayed by Hood in his "Song of the Shirt." Mr. Simon says that the wages of needlewomen have been annually diminishing since 1847, and that at present, the average wages is between 1 franc and 25 cents for a day's work of 12 hours. And here is his account of the life of one of these poor toilers, whose yearly earnings, when able to work, he puts down at 500 francs:—

First, as to her lodgings: this is one of her greatest difficulties; for, since Paris has been embellished by new streets and vast palace-like houses, the dwellings of the working classes are continually becoming dearer and less numerous. The most wretched garret on the sixth story, costs from 100f. to 150f. a year.—M. Simon estimates it at only 100f.; 115f. for dress, 36f. for washing, 36f. for fire and light, thus leaving 213f., or little over £8 a year for living—a sum, as M. Simon justly observes, just sufficient, by the most rigid economy, to keep the poor needlewoman from starving. And to gain this miserable pittance, she has to make eight shirts daily, or to sew six pair of gloves, or to make six waist-coats, or six pair of trousers. No one, adds Mr. Simon, can conceive the misery of these poor women. They must be visited to form any true idea of their wretchedness. Their garrets have no fire place, no stove, no chimney, and are generally provided with only the most slender necessities of life. What wonder if death is a frequent visitor of their dreary and unhealthy abodes, or that they should turn from the paths of virtue when starvation seems imminent? There is an authentic case recorded of a poor girl who, when she presented herself to be enrolled on the books of habitual vice, had not broken her fast for three days!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—This is the season for colds, and complaints are frequent. The Journal of Health says that if a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the result of nature attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than any man can do, if she is only let alone, and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do

three things: First, eat not an atom. Second, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room. Third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well in thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for eighty-four hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course to about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime, in the way of physic, is a hindrance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever" is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever; a cold never begins to get well until the fever begins to subside; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever, and, that for the fact that as soon as the cold is fairly seated in, a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be almost always fatal. These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system, for a cold does not usually cough until a day or two has passed, and then to wait two days longer, gives it its fullest chance to do its work before anything at all is done.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amidst the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed, by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colt's pistol factory, which had not been fully employed during the two months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 300 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharp's rifle factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders.—*Hartford Times*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Quinsy, Sore Throat and Diphtheria.*—With the foggy, damp winter evenings, the human throat becomes subject to many diseases, particularly inflammation and ulceration. In quinsy or inflamed throat, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the top of the chest and round the throat, after those parts have been bathed in warm salt and water and dried, has a wonderful power in checking the inflammation and removing all the unpleasantness and dangers caused by quinsy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, as they relieve the general fever.

3rd: That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to petition the Governor to place at his disposal jointly with a committee to be appointed, such sums as may from time to time be absolutely required to keep the trail open.

4th:—That Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Landvoight, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Hotchin, be appointed as a committee to carry out the object embodied in the previous resolution.

5th: That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to His Excellency Governor Douglas, and also to the British Colonist and New Westminster Times.

E. W. CROWE, Chairman.
T. HOTCHIN, Secretary.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF PARIS.—In a series of articles by M. Jules Simon, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, some interesting particulars are given respecting the needlewomen of Paris. The author has taken great pains to ascertain the nature of the work executed, and the wages earned, and it results that the needlewomen of Paris are, if possible, even more to be pitied than the wretched creatures so powerfully portrayed by Hood in his "Song of the Shirt." Mr. Simon says that the wages of needlewomen have been annually diminishing since 1847, and that at present, the average wages is between 1 franc and 25 cents for a day's work of 12 hours. And here is his account of the life of one of these poor toilers, whose yearly earnings, when able to work, he puts down at 500 francs:—

First, as to her lodgings: this is one of her greatest difficulties; for, since Paris has been embellished by new streets and vast palace-like houses, the dwellings of the working classes are continually becoming dearer and less numerous. The most wretched garret on the sixth story, costs from 100f. to 150f. a year.—M. Simon estimates it at only 100f.; 115f. for dress, 36f. for washing, 36f. for fire and light, thus leaving 213f., or little over £8 a year for living—a sum, as M. Simon justly observes, just sufficient, by the most rigid economy, to keep the poor needlewoman from starving. And to gain this miserable pittance, she has to make eight shirts daily, or to sew six pair of gloves, or to make six waist-coats, or six pair of trousers. No one, adds Mr. Simon, can conceive the misery of these poor women. They must be visited to form any true idea of their wretchedness. Their garrets have no fire place, no stove, no chimney, and are generally provided with only the most slender necessities of life. What wonder if death is a frequent visitor of their dreary and unhealthy abodes, or that they should turn from the paths of virtue when starvation seems imminent? There is an authentic case recorded of a poor girl who, when she presented herself to be enrolled on the books of habitual vice, had not broken her fast for three days!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—This is the season for colds, and complaints are frequent. The Journal of Health says that if a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the result of nature attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than any man can do, if she is only let alone, and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do

three things: First, eat not an atom. Second, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room. Third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well in thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for eighty-four hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course to about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime, in the way of physic, is a hindrance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever" is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever; a cold never begins to get well until the fever begins to subside; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever, and, that for the fact that as soon as the cold is fairly seated in, a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be almost always fatal. These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system, for a cold does not usually cough until a day or two has passed, and then to wait two days longer, gives it its fullest chance to do its work before anything at all is done.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amidst the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed, by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colt's pistol factory, which had not been fully employed during the two months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 300 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharp's rifle factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders.—*Hartford Times*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Quinsy, Sore Throat and Diphtheria.*—With the foggy, damp winter evenings, the human throat becomes subject to many diseases, particularly inflammation and ulceration. In quinsy or inflamed throat, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the top of the chest and round the throat, after those parts have been bathed in warm salt and water and dried, has a wonderful power in checking the inflammation and removing all the unpleasantness and dangers caused by quinsy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, as they relieve the general fever.

3rd: That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to petition the Governor to place at his disposal jointly with a committee to be appointed, such sums as may from time to time be absolutely required to keep the trail open.

4th:—That Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Landvoight, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Hotchin, be appointed as a committee to carry out the object embodied in the previous resolution.

5th: That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to His Excellency Governor Douglas, and also to the British Colonist and New Westminster Times.

E. W. CROWE, Chairman.
T. HOTCHIN, Secretary.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF PARIS.—In a series of articles by M. Jules Simon, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, some interesting particulars are given respecting the needlewomen of Paris. The author has taken great pains to ascertain the nature of the work executed, and the wages earned, and it results that the needlewomen of Paris are, if possible, even more to be pitied than the wretched creatures so powerfully portrayed by Hood in his "Song of the Shirt." Mr. Simon says that the wages of needlewomen have been annually diminishing since 1847, and that at present, the average wages is between 1 franc and 25 cents for a day's work of 12 hours. And here is his account of the life of one of these poor toilers, whose yearly earnings, when able to work, he puts down at 500 francs:—

First, as to her lodgings: this is one of her greatest difficulties; for, since Paris has been embellished by new streets and vast palace-like houses, the dwellings of the working classes are continually becoming dearer and less numerous. The most wretched garret on the sixth story, costs from 100f. to 150f. a year.—M. Simon estimates it at only 100f.; 115f. for dress, 36f. for washing, 36f. for fire and light, thus leaving 213f., or little over £8 a year for living—a sum, as M. Simon justly observes, just sufficient, by the most rigid economy, to keep the poor needlewoman from starving. And to gain this miserable pittance, she has to make eight shirts daily, or to sew six pair of gloves, or to make six waist-coats, or six pair of trousers. No one, adds Mr. Simon, can conceive the misery of these poor women. They must be visited to form any true idea of their wretchedness. Their garrets have no fire place, no stove, no chimney, and are generally provided with only the most slender necessities of life. What wonder if death is a frequent visitor of their dreary and unhealthy abodes, or that they should turn from the paths of virtue when starvation seems imminent? There is an authentic case recorded of a poor girl who, when she presented herself to be enrolled on the books of habitual vice, had not broken her fast for three days!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—This is the season for colds, and complaints are frequent. The Journal of Health says that if a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the result of nature attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than any man can do, if she is only let alone, and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do

three things: First, eat not an atom. Second, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room. Third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well in thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for eighty-four hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course to about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime, in the way of physic, is a hindrance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever" is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever; a cold never begins to get well until the fever begins to subside; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever, and, that for the fact that as soon as the cold is fairly seated in, a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be almost always fatal. These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system, for a cold does not usually cough until a day or two has passed, and then to wait two days longer, gives it its fullest chance to do its work before anything at all is done.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amidst the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed, by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colt's pistol factory, which had not been fully employed during the two months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 300 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharp's rifle factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders.—*Hartford Times*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Quinsy, Sore Throat and Diphtheria.*—With the foggy, damp winter evenings, the human throat becomes subject to many diseases, particularly inflammation and ulceration. In quinsy or inflamed throat, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the top of the chest and round the throat, after those parts have been bathed in warm salt and water and dried, has a wonderful power in checking the inflammation and removing all the unpleasantness and dangers caused by quinsy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, as they relieve the general fever.

3rd: That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to petition the Governor to place at his disposal jointly with a committee to be appointed, such sums as may from time to time be absolutely required to keep the trail open.

4th:—That Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Landvoight, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Hotchin, be appointed as a committee to carry out the object embodied in the previous resolution.

5th: That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to His Excellency Governor Douglas, and also to the British Colonist and New Westminster Times.

E. W. CROWE, Chairman.
T. HOTCHIN, Secretary.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF PARIS.—In a series of articles by M. Jules Simon, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, some interesting particulars are given respecting the needlewomen of Paris. The author has taken great pains to ascertain the nature of the work executed, and the wages earned, and it results that the needlewomen of Paris are, if possible, even more to be pitied than the wretched creatures so powerfully portrayed by Hood in his "Song of the Shirt." Mr. Simon says that the wages of needlewomen have been annually diminishing since 1847, and that at present, the average wages is between 1 franc and 25 cents for a day's work of 12 hours. And here is his account of the life of one of these poor toilers, whose yearly earnings, when able to work, he puts down at 500 francs:—

First, as to her lodgings: this is one of her greatest difficulties; for, since Paris has been embellished by new streets and vast palace-like houses, the dwellings of the working classes are continually becoming dearer and less numerous. The most wretched garret on the sixth story, costs from 100f. to 150f. a year.—M. Simon estimates it at only 100f.; 115f. for dress, 36f. for washing, 36f. for fire and light, thus leaving 213f., or little over £8 a year for living—a sum, as M. Simon justly observes, just sufficient, by the most rigid economy, to keep the poor needlewoman from starving. And to gain this miserable pittance, she has to make eight shirts daily, or to sew six pair of gloves, or to make six waist-coats, or six pair of trousers. No one, adds Mr. Simon, can conceive the misery of these poor women. They must be visited to form any true idea of their wretchedness. Their garrets have no fire place, no stove, no chimney, and are generally provided with only the most slender necessities of life. What wonder if death is a frequent visitor of their dreary and unhealthy abodes, or that they should turn from the paths of virtue when starvation seems imminent? There is an authentic case recorded of a poor girl who, when she presented herself to be enrolled on the books of habitual vice, had not broken her fast for three days!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—This is the season for colds, and complaints are frequent. The Journal of Health says that if a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the result of nature attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than any man can do, if she is only let alone, and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do

three things: First, eat not an atom. Second, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room. Third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well in thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for eighty-four hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course to about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime, in the way of physic, is a hindrance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever" is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever; a cold never begins to get well until the fever begins to subside; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever, and, that for the fact that as soon as the cold is fairly seated in, a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be almost always fatal. These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system, for a cold does not usually cough until a day or two has passed, and then to wait two days longer, gives it its fullest chance to do its work before anything at all is done.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amidst the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed, by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colt's pistol factory, which had not been fully employed during the two months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 300 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharp's rifle factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders.—*Hartford Times*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Quinsy, Sore Throat and Diphtheria.*—With the foggy, damp winter evenings, the human throat becomes subject to many diseases, particularly inflammation and ulceration. In quinsy or inflamed throat, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the top of the chest and round the throat, after those parts have been bathed in warm salt and water and dried, has a wonderful power in checking the inflammation and removing all the unpleasantness and dangers caused by quinsy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, as they relieve the general fever.

3rd: That Mr. O'Reilly be requested to petition the Governor to place at his disposal jointly with a committee to be appointed, such sums as may from time to time be absolutely required to keep the trail open.

4th:—That Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Landvoight, Mr. Ch

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1861.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9, 1861.

Cheap Lands for Actual Settlement.

Now that the proceedings of the Legislature have been terminated, and our model legislators relieved from further labor for a few months to come, we take occasion to bring before the public again—as we have repeatedly done on former occasions—for their consideration, some of those more important subjects which call loudly for legislative action. We do so in the hope that public opinion, unmistakably expressed, may have the effect of impressing upon the minds of those to whom the people have delegated the power to give legal force to their well understood wishes—the urgent necessity which exists for prompt and vigorous action on their part, in order to mould into law such measures as the interests of the country demand.

Of the very many subjects which call for legislative action—and which should long ere this have engaged the serious attention of the Assembly—none has a more vital bearing on the future destinies of this country, than a well regulated and liberal land system. It was a leading plank in the platform upon which His Excellency stood at the opening of the session; and the views expressed on that occasion received the cordial approbation of all classes of the community. The ultimate progress in wealth, and the permanent prosperity of the country, depend, if not solely, in a very material degree, upon the productions of the soil; and hence the adoption of such measures as will have a direct tendency to invite actual settlers to the large tracts of fertile lands which the colony contains, and which now lie in an unproductive state, should receive that degree of consideration at the hands of our legislators which the subject demands. In the other colonies—Canada for instance—the government has deemed the actual settlement of the wild lands of the country of so much importance to its future interests and growth in wealth, that not only have they been given freely, without money and without price, to all who chose to avail themselves of the privilege; but large sums of the public money have been annually contributed to support and assist the needy in their early struggles to clear the forest and lay the foundation for their future independence.

In the prosecution of this policy many thousands of acres of the wild lands of the country have been brought under cultivation, and the wisdom of such a course has been manifested, not alone by a vast increase in material wealth, but by a steady and permanent increase in population. A similar wise policy has characterized the conduct of the United States government, with corresponding results; and were a like liberal line of policy pursued here, the results would doubtless be the same.

The exorbitantly high figure at which wild land has heretofore been—in fact is now—held in this colony, has virtually had the effect of driving people out of the country. Very many who came here intending to enter upon land and work it, and whose desire was to live under the protection of the British flag, finding that while the land of the colony could not be had for less than five dollars an acre, land equally as good could be obtained across the Straits for one dollar and a quarter, they very naturally concluded to go there, and consequently, owing to the illiberality and blindness of our rulers, have these men been lost to the country, and at a time when every exertion should have been made to induce them to stay.

A very faint and glimmering hope has been given us that a reduction in the price of land to actual settlers, to one dollar per acre, would shortly take place; and that the fact would be made known by proclamation. We have been anxiously looking for the promised boon, but it is yet unrealized.

How much longer must we wait ere we see the consummation of an act so much desired and so potent for good in its consequences and results on the present and future destinies of the country? Situated as we are at present, we are a community of consumers and non-producers; we import all and export nothing, except coal. It is impossible that the country, so long as this state of affairs is allowed to exist, can make any wide-spread progress toward permanent wealth and improvement; but we shall continue to be, as we are at present, entirely dependent upon our neighbors for supplies of the very necessities of life, and under the necessity of paying cash for commodities of foreign produce which should be supplied by our own people as the produce of our own soil.

Let the public lands be opened up for settlement on easy terms to those who will occupy them—let such inducements be offered to them as will make it desirable to

accept the overtures of government—let good leading roads be opened out, so that easy access can be had between country and town,—thus enabling farmers to bring the produce of their labors to market,—and it would soon be made apparent that in reducing the price of land the government had added to the wealth of the colony by the increased productions of the soil, the development of its resources, and the acquisition of a hardy, industrious population of agriculturists, who constitute the bone and sinew of any country. Such is the class of people we require, and let us hope that the force of public opinion—if nothing else—will induce the government to take speedy action in the matter.

The Last News.

The latest news from the States represents matters as becoming worse, and indications are observed that lead one to suppose that a long and bloody civil war, between the Federal Government, backed by the Northern States, on the one side, and, a portion, at least, of the Southern or slaveholding States on the other, is about to commence. How far the border slave States will join the extreme South, remains to be seen, as at last advices they appeared halting between two opinions, to remain neutral, or go over to the rebels, bag and baggage. The firing into the steamship Star of the West by the Charlestonians, on the 9th ult., created intense excitement throughout the country and even the President had aroused himself from the criminal lethargy into which he had fallen, and was actively preparing, to resent the insult by force of arms. So it would seem that Mr. Buchanan will not be allowed to go out of office on the 4th of March without first striking a blow against the secessionists; and will thus relieve the incoming President of the odium of commencing a strife that will array father against son, brother against brother, servant against master, and friend against friend; one that, if continued, must deluge the fair land with blood, paralyze trade, commerce, and agriculture; arouse the military spirit of a people already too prone to engage in war on frivolous occasions; and end, God only knows where.

That we speak the mind of the whole country, when we say that one of the greatest calamities that has ever befallen the human race is on the eve of transpiring, we believe; and in no country in the world is the present state of affairs more deeply deplored and regretted than in Great Britain. There is still a hope—a very faint hope—that a compromise may yet be effected; but failing that, the next news from the East may be freighted with the mournful intelligence that the war has begun, and that the sharp crack of the rifle, the gleam of the bayonet, the death shriek of expiring victims, and the smoking ruins of many a once happy homestead, now occupy the places that once resounded with the busy hum of industry, and where peace, contentment and happiness has heretofore reigned supreme.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Colonial Theatre.

BENEFIT OF MR. STARK

And last appearance of the Troupe.

Mr. L. F. BEATTY has kindly volunteered as IAGO

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1861,

Will be performed Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of

Othello!

OR, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

OTHELLO.....MR. JAS. STARK
IAGO.....MR. L. F. BEATTY
DESDEMONA.....MRS. JAS. STARK

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the very Laughable Farce of

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGRoOM!

For particulars see small bills.

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public, as

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,

And as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON JUICE, it forms an agreeable, effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and, above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found to be of great benefit, manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity, by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

172 New Bond Street, London; And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALFRED FELLOWS and ARTHUR FELLOWS, of No. 20 Yates street, Victoria, Iron Merchants and General Hardware Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by ALFRED FELLOWS, to whom all claims against the late firm should be sent in before Saturday, the 16th inst. It is also requested that all accounts due the late firm may be settled as early as possible.

ALFRED FELLOWS,
ARTHUR FELLOWS.

20 Yates street, Victoria, V. I., feb 9 Im

NOTICE,

To Landowners in North and South Saanich Districts.

A MEETING HAS BEEN ARRANGED

TO take place at Wilcox's Hall, Victoria, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely.

All persons who own land in the Districts of Sooke, Lake, Esquimalt, etc., are also invited to attend, to take into consideration business of importance.

W.M. ROTHWELL,
Sect'y pro tem.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL LEAVE

for England in about two weeks, returning in the Fall, and will be happy to undertake commissions for purchasing goods or otherwise.

ARTHUR FELLOWS.

February 7th, 1861. feb 9 2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY MORNING

WILL BE OPENED

New Jewelry Store,

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

WILLIAM BINNBAUM HAS JUST arrived with a large Stock of

Gold and Silver

WATCHeS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

DIAMOND WORK, ETC.,

Which will be on Exhibition at Messrs. ZELNER & CO.'S Drug Store, corner of Yates and Government streets, FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, during which time parties can call, examine and purchase the same at private sale. If not all disposed of in that time,

THE WHOLE BALANCE

WILL BE

SOLD AT AUCTION

By J. A. McCREA, Auctioneer.

The Goods are all of the best description, and fully guaranteed.

By permission, Mr. Binnbaum refers to

Messrs. EDGAR & AIME,
" M. MYER,
" S. GOLDSTONE & CO.,
feb 9 tf

W. CULVERWELL,
General Agency for the Collection of Rents and Debts,

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Money Loaned on Good Security,
NOTES DISCOUNTED,

Bookeeping, Documents Copied, Etc.

In cases requiring a power of Attorney security
will be furnished. feb 9 1m

J. W. TRIPP & CO.,

Dealers in Oregon Produce,

Cor. of Johnson and Government streets,

Fruit Trees & Shrubbery.

Of all kinds, selected expressly for this market
from the best Nurseries in Oregon.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION THE PUBLIC against negotiating for a Certificate of Deposit of mine on McDonald & Co., for the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, at payment of the same is stopped.

feb 9 8t

JOHN DAVIS.

The Undersigned,

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF in business in Victoria, Vancouver Island, is now ready to receive Consignments of Merchandise, etc., to which his best attention will be given.

JAMES LOWE,
Victoria, V. I., Jan. 19th, 1861. ja19 1m

WANTED,

THREE SERVANT GIRLS—Wages from

\$25 to \$30 per month. Apply to

W. CULVERWELL,
Intelligence Office,

feb 9 1w Up stairs cor. Langley and Yates streets.

WANTED,

A SERVANT MAN. Apply to

W. CULVERWELL'S
Intelligence Office,

feb 9 1w Up stairs cor. Langley and Yates streets.

cottages to let

IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE

Town. Rents, from \$10 to \$30 per month.

Apply to W. CULVERWELL,
Land and House Agent,

feb 9 1w Up stairs, corner Langley and Yates sts.

Opening Ball

OF THE

Excelsior Gymnastic Club,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THEIR NEW

Hall, Broughton street, on

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 20, 1861.

Committee of Arrangements:

J. L. KELLY, S. GOLDSTONE,
F. P. GERRY, J. L. SMITH,

J. F. HAWKS, G. C. WEBSTER.

Invitation Committee:

J. A. McCREA, C. W. WALLACE, JR.

E. H. JACKSON, J. L. SMITH,
G. C. WEBSTER.

Reception Committee:

L. LOWENBERG, J. F. HAWKS,
J. P. COUCH, F. P. GERRY,

D. A. EDGAR, S. GOLDSTONE.

Floor Managers:

M. C. MONSARRAT, ROBERT GEORGE,

FRANK FARRELL, W. T. MOORE,

S. GOLDSTONE.

Tickets \$5; to be had of either of the above Committees.

feb 9 Im Carriages for ladies free; will be in attendance at seven o'clock, P. M.

feb 9 Im

Lumber, Lime, Building Stone

BRICK, & C.

20 M. FT. ASSORTED RED WOOD

20 M. H. T. and G. Flooring,

10 M. H. Cedar,

200 bbls V. I. Lime,

100 tons Salt Spring Building Stone,

100 M. Brick,

For Sale by JOHN T. LITTLE & CO.,

City Wharf, foot Yates st.

ja19 1m2p

I. N. JEFFERIES, SIGN PAINTER,

YATES STREET,

Importer and Dealer in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS,

Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, White Lead, Brushes,

Gold Moulding, etc.

feb 9 Wall Paper and Borders.

ja17

</div

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9, 1861.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of Israelites.

At a meeting of the Israelites of this city, held at the Royal Hotel, Victoria, Thursday evening, Feb. 7th, 1861, on the occasion of the visit of L. J. Benjamin, Esq., Mr. Selim Franklin, M. P. P., was called to the chair and Mr. L. Rosenberg appointed Secretary.

The following measures and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we are desirous of offering a welcome to the distinguished traveler who has honored us with a visit to this colony; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the difficult and most interesting field of labor that he has chosen, we are sensitive of the important benefit he is bestowing upon humanity, science, scripture, and the Jewish race.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies will attend him throughout his hazardous travels, and that we shall pray that the Almighty may protect him throughout his undertaking and grant him a happy return to his home and family.

COMMITTEE.

K. Gambitz, Selim Franklin,
A. Blackman, S. Hoffman,
L. Wolff, J. S. Joseph,
E. H. Vineberg,
L. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

WRECKING.—Capt. McAlmond, of the schooner *Rebecca*, appeared before the police magistrate yesterday morning to answer the charge of having stolen goods from the wreck of the bark *Nannette* some time since.

Geo. E. Nias, a clerk employed by the Underwriters, testified to having seen a case of wine, which he believed came from the *Nannette*, on board the *Rebecca* at the time

of her discharging a cargo of wrecked goods from the *Nannette*. Capt. McAlmond

gave him to understand that the case belonged to him. Capt. Nagle, harbormaster, deposed that the *Rebecca* cleared at the custom house wharf on the 26th of Dec.

for Port Townsend, and on the 2nd of January the captain reported his vessel as having arrived from Race Rocks; on the same day he cleared for Race Rocks. On the 24th he came to the Custom-house, and in

answer to a question, stated that he had

been to Port Townsend on his old permit of the 26th December, not thinking it necessary to get a new one. Upon the application

of Mr. Drake, who appeared for the prosecution, the case was postponed for thirty days from date, in order that Captain King, the principal witness for the prosecution, (who is at present at Nettinett) may have an opportunity of giving evidence.

Mr. King appeared for the defence.

BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES STARK.—This evening Mr. James Stark will take a benefit at the Colonial Theatre. "Othello or the Moor of Venice" will be performed, with Mr. Stark as Othello, Mr. L. F. Beatty as Iago, and Mrs. Stark as Desdemona. Mr. Stark, as an actor, has few equals on the boards, and as this is one of his favorite characters, we hope to see a full house. This will be the last appearance of this excellent troupe, and we hope the attendance at their farewell performance will fully equal that of the opening night.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.—A meeting of the retail liquor dealers was held at the Royal Hotel last evening, to take into consideration the present excessive rate of licenses under the existing law. Alfred Waddington, Esq., presided, and J. Duncie Cusheon acted as secretary. A series of resolutions and a report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

THE INQUEST.—The inquest upon the body of Edward B. Portman, will be commenced this morning precisely at 11 o'clock, and, as a general disposition seems to prevail with the jurors to have it concluded as soon as possible, the whole day will probably be consumed in the investigation. Witnesses and jurors are desired to be punctual in their attendance.

ABUSIVE EPITHETS.—Robert Wilson, while out at the race-track yesterday, applied toward the chief of police some very abusive and vulgar epithets, for which offence he was arrested by officer Welch and locked up at the barracks.

STEALING JEWELRY.—Officer Taylor yesterday afternoon, jugged an Indian, on complaint of John Coles, Esq., M. P. P., who charges him with having stolen a valuable gold ring and some other jewelry from his residence.

FRUIT TREES.—An excellent assortment of fruit trees direct from Oregon, may be found at Tripp & Co.'s Oregon produce depot, corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE RACE.—The race yesterday afternoon over the Beacon Hill Course, between "Punch" and "Grey Billy," was won by the latter. "Punch" won the first heat, and "Grey Billy" the two last.

THE "SANTA CRUZ."—This steamer is expected back from Nanaimo to-day, and will probably leave for San Francisco to-morrow afternoon.

THE "PANAMA."—The *Panama*, it is announced, will leave for San Francisco, via Portland, at half-past 8 o'clock this morning.

RICE BY AUCTION.—P. M. Backus will sell a large quantity of rice by auction this morning at 11 o'clock. The sale will be very important.

BRITISH COLONIST

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Reduction in the Prices

—OP—

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, POSTERS, ETC.,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AND

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

—ELF—

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam, a Great

remedy for COLD and CONGESTION.—Port Loyal

Shipyards, Victoria, Jan. 16, 1861.—Messrs. L. L.

Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs: I formerly lived in L.

Flemore, Putnam county, Indiana, and while I was there

I was attacked with a violent cough, which reduced

me very low, and I tried several remedies, all to no

purpose, and finally one of my neighbors came and

told me about Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs

being very highly recommended for such diseases

and by recommendations I was induced to try the

remedy. I used only TWO BOTTLES, and it CURED

XX.

GEO. W. STOTZENBERGER.

For sale by all Druggists, and by GEO. W. SNELL,

Agent, (successor to Dr. White,) 180 Washington

street, San Francisco.

110 3m

feet

Height of tower from base to Focal Plane, 41

feet.

Elevation of base of tower above mean level of

sea, 78 feet.

Elevation of Focal Plane above mean level of

sea, 119 feet.

Latitude, 40° 9' 21.6" North.

Longitude, 122° 40' 8" West.

Or, in Time, 8h. 10m. 40.6s.

From Point Wilson is bears N. E. by E. (mag-

netic), distant 34 miles.

From Marrowstone Point, N. by W. 45° W. (mag-

netic), distant 34 miles.

From Point Partridge, S. E. by E. 34° E. (mag-

netic), distant 54 miles.

From New Dungeness light, E. by N. 34° N.

(magnetic), distant 11 1/2 miles.

Admiralty Head commands the New Dungeness

light, but is shut out from Smith's (Blunt's)

Island light by Point Partridge.

The magnetic variation was 21° 40' East, in Au-

gust, 1856, with a yearly increase of 1° 4'.

This light will be exhibited, for the first time, on

the night of the 25th January, 1861, and every

night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, until fur-

ther notice. It should be visible in a favorable

state of the atmosphere, from a height of fifteen

feet above the water, at a distance of nineteen and

a half statute, or seventeen nautical miles.

By order of the Light-house Board.

WM. F. SMITH, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1860.

feet

Twenty Golden Years Ago.

Oh, the rain, weary, dreary rain,
How it plashes on the window-sill!
Night, I guess, too, must be on the wave,
Strass and Gass around are grown so still.
Here I sit, with coffee in my cup—
Ah! 'twas rarely I beheld it flow
In the tavern, where I loved to sup
Twenty golden years ago.

Twenty years ago, alas! but stay—
On my life, 'tis half-past twelve o'clock!
After all, the hours do slip away—
Come, here goes to burn another block!

For the night, or morn, is wet and cold,
And my fire is dwindling rather low;
I had fire enough when young and bold,
Twenty golden years ago.

Dear! I don't feel well at all, somehow;
Few in Weimar dream how bad I am;
Floods of tears grow common with me now,
High-Dutch floods that Reason cannot drown.
Doctors think I'll never live nor thrive—
If I slope at home so—I don't know—
Am I living now? I was alive
Twenty golden years ago.

Wifeless, friendless, flagonless, alone,
Not quite bookless, though, unless I choose,
Left with naught to do, except to groan,
Not a soul to we, except the mouse—
O! this is hard for me to bear,
Me, who whilom lived so much on haub,
Me, who broke all hearts like Chinaware,
Twenty golden years ago.

Perhaps 'tis better—Time's defacing waves—
Long have quenched the radiance of my brow—
They who curse me nightly from their graves,
Scarce could love me were they living now;
But my loneliness h's darker ills—
Such duns—duns as Conscience, Thought & Co.,
Awful Gorgons! worse than tailor's bills
Twenty golden years ago.

Did I paint a fifth of what I feel,
O! how plaintive you would ween I was?
But I won't, albeit I have a deal
More to wall about than Kerner has!
Kerner's tears are wept for withered flowers—
Mine for withered hopes, my scroll of woe
Twenty golden years ago.

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE CASE.—The Argus, a paper published in Drogheda, Ireland, coolly tells its readers that "the election by the Northern States of America of a black man as President, has at length brought about a state of feeling between the Southern and Northern States which for a long time has been feared, and which threatens to end in the disruption of the American Union. Since the Confederation was formed, no residential election has excited so much party feeling as has the election of Abraham Lincoln, a black gentleman, hitherto unknown out of the State in which he lived—at least unknown as a public man in Europe."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Cheap John."

THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF "CHEAP JOHN," EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, has opened in Yates building, Yates street, near corner of Wharf, and next door to McDonald, the Banker. It is well for everybody to call and see us. Our old customers we know will continue to patronize us, for they know that our Goods are the best and cheapest in the market.

All Orders from the country promptly attended to, at the

Lowest Market Price, for Cash.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock, as we are always well supplied with an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

All kinds of Clothing,

FIT EITHER FOR THE MINES OR BALL ROOM

FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every Description;

HATS AND CAPS

In every Style;

BOOTS AND SHOES

From the best Makers;

CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, ACCORDIONS, PLAYING CARDS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, CANDLES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Our motto is "GOOD GOODS FOR LITTLE MONEY." Terms Cash. Only one price, on the "No more, no less" principle.

D. & H. SHIRPSER,

Cheap Johns, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Ja28 1m

J. FRIED,

SOLE AGENT

FOR

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING

MACHINES,

IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND

VANCOUVER ISLAND,

No. 24 Yates street,

VICTORIA.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Ja12m

ANTOINE FOSSIER,
Chronometer Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Government street, near Johnson.
(FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.)

Music Boxes, Chronometers, and Watches
repaired and regulated for Two YEARS.
All kinds of Jewelry repaired.

FOR SALE.

20 CASKS BONNIE'S SUPERIOR

PALE BRANDY,

J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO.,

Wharf street,

Ja22 1m

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

Washington Restaurant

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON,

GOVERNMENT st. bet. YATES AND JOHNSON

MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS

ON the shortest notice and best style.

THE FINEST WINES, PORTER, ALE

—AND—

SEGARS,

Ja21 1m

Hurrah for Cheap Living

OPPOSITION TO ALL,

AT FRANK'S (formerly Miner's) RESTAURANT,

On Waddington Alley, near Yates street.

FRANK FABER HAVING GREATLY

enlarged his Culinary Department, takes pleasure in informing the public generally that he will, after the first of January, open his Restaurant in an entirely new style. He will thereafter lay out his Tables, a bill of Fare, so that his Guests may eat whatever best suits their taste. Having had in my year's experience of his business, and taking the best of the cooking Department himself, he feels assured that none can give better or cheaper meals than him. All the delicacies as well as the substances of the season at from 6¢ to 12½ cents a plate, tell it.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, a few doors above Montgomery st.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

FOSTER, PATTEN & CO., (SUCCESSORS

TO J. J. HALEY, Proprietors)

Having purchased the interests of Mr. Haley in this well known Hotel, and the proprietorship generally, of the old property, Foster, Patten & Co. have made many alterations and improvements, and have furnished and renovated the house throughout in the most thorough manner, and have added an elegant private hall for the entrance of ladies, and are determined that in the future the house shall possess all the requisites of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL in every particular.

Mr. Patten has been bookkeeper of the house for the past two years, and Mr. Foster has been connected with the ocean steamers of this coast for the past eight years as purser and charterer, offers his services to families and others in procuring steamer passage in advance of their arrival here.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. Coaches of the Hotel always in readiness. FOSTER, PATTEN & CO.

Ja23 1m

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of Pills; etc. many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should judiciously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulder-blades, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in these complaints, none can be used with equal safety or certainty. Both Ointment and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off,

From the Kilkish Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860."

DR. JAMES COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilkish, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilkish, he purchased at Ennis Holloway's Piles and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, because by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has, floating through each vessel, the pain-giving poison, which irritates and inflames every bone it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty diseases. The principal object of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

Dropsy, Swollen Legs or Ankles.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from a derangement to the free circulation through the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the indolent state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy, however invertebrate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify the blood, from the head to the foot, and from the feet to the head.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer, as can be proved by innumerable testimonies from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born, by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scabs, heads, and seborrhoeic humours, it is equally efficacious.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

From the Kilkish Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860."

DR. JAMES COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilkish, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilkish, he purchased at Ennis Holloway's Piles and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, because by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Ja26 1m

CURTIS & MOORE, Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

Ja26 1m

PACIFIC INSURANCE AGENCY,

(REPRESENTING 21 COMPANIES)

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.....San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN ADDITION

to making terms for

FIRE RISKS in Victoria,

is now prepared to insure, in open policies,

CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE.

From Victoria and New Westminster to Ports on Columbia River, and vice versa.

From Victoria, New Westminster and Ports on Puget Sound, San Francisco.

From Victoria to China.

ROBT. GEORGE,

Local Agent.

MACDONALD & CO.,

Office on Yates street,

SELL CHECKS AT SIGHT ON TALLANT & WILDE, Bankers, San Francisco.

Furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit, and at current rates on New York and London.

Pay higher rates for Bars and Gold Dust.

Make advances on Gold Dust for assay or coinage in San Francisco.

Purchase Navy Bills and Bills on London.

Ja27 1m

EX "ALMA," FROM LONDON.

50 CASES 4 DOZ EACH, HIBBERTS

Porter, qt. 50 cases 8 doz each, Hibberts Porter, pts.

50 cases 4 doz each, Hibberts Pale Ale, qts.

50 cases 8 doz each, Hibberts Pale Ale, lts.

For sale by J. D. CARROLL, Yates street.

Ja21 1m

CHARLES BARRETT,

Portland, Oregon.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF OREGON

PRODUCE, FRUITS, etc., etc. Orders promptly

executed, and the lowest prices charged.

Refer to Capt. Hersey. Security given if required.

100 TONS SWEDISH TURNIPS,

at the Farm of JOHN DUTNALL & SONS, Beacon Hill.

Ja29 1m

FOR SALE,

40 TONS SWEDISH TURNIPS,

at the Farm of JOHN DUTNALL & SONS, Beacon Hill.

Ja29 1m

CLOTHING, ETC.

NATHAN POINTER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

GOVERNMENT STREET,

in the lower story of

British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,

Two doors South of the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.

is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in

Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent

Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved

Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Having had in every style of

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of Baltic Stockings